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SOURCE As indicated

DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1953

[Comment: This report presents information, from October-Decem-
ber 1953 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the fulfillment of
1953 light industry plans, particularly for the textile, clothing,
and footwear industries. This report covers a great number of
pledges for 1953 and 1954 above-plan production, with the emphasis
on consumer goods. Some information on new construction and capital
investments is also included.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

General

As of 19 November 1953, the volume of capital investments for the Ministry
of Consumer Goods Industry USSR for 1954 had been set at 5,850,000,000 rubles as
compared with the 1953 plan of 3,148,000,000 rubles.(1)

Capital investments in Latvian light and textile industries in 1953 amounted
to nearly 23 million rubles and the 1954 plan calls for investments of 70 mil-
lion rubles. In 1954, textile, footwear, knitwear, and sewing enterprises of
the Latvian SSR are to receive 47 million rubles' worth of the latest Soviet
equipment.(2)

In 1954 capital investments in the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry
Belorussian SSR are to triple those of 1953.(3)

In 1954 the total volume of capital investments in Ukrainian light industry
is to reach 202 million rubles, which is 171 percent of the volume of work
actually completed in 1953 as of 17 December.(4)

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In 1954 the volume of capital investments in the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Uzbek SSR is to be 1.5 times that of 1953.(5)

Cotton-Ginning Industry

By 18 November, the Akstafa Ginnery in the Azerbaydzhane SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 1,600 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan by the end of the year.(6) The Yevlakh Ginnery, also in the Azerbaydzhane SSR, pledged to produce 400 metric tons of cotton fiber above the 1953 plan.(7)

Enterprises of the Namanganskaya Oblast Cotton Procurement Trust in the Uzbek SSR produced 3,100 metric tons of fiber above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(8)

By 11 December, the Tashkent Ginnery No 1 imeni Akhunbabayev in the Uzbek SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 1,800 metric tons of fiber and 400 metric tons of cotton linters above plan by the end of the year.(9) The Uch-Kurgan Ginnery, also in the Uzbek SSR, had fulfilled the 1953 plan by 19 December and had pledged to produce 2,000 metric tons of cotton fiber and 170 metric tons of linters above plan by the end of the year.(10)

The Yangi-Yul' Ginnery in the Uzbek SSR produced 240 metric tons of fiber above the September 1953 plan. The plant pledged to produce 600 metric tons of fiber and 30 metric tons of linters and to clean 960 metric tons of seeds above the October plan.(11) The Yangi-Yul' Ginnery pledged to produce 3,500 metric tons of fiber and 500 metric tons of linters above the 1953 plan.(12)

The Proletarskiy Ginnery in the Tadzhik SSR pledged to produce 800 metric tons of fiber above the 1953 plan.(13)

In 1954 the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR is to produce 1.5 times as much cotton fiber as in 1953.(14) The Aravan Ginnery in the Kirgiz SSR produced more than 500 metric tons of fiber above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(15)

Textile Industry

1. Cotton

In 1913 Tsarist Russia produced 2,224,000,000 meters of cotton fabrics as compared with 5.3 billion meters which were to be produced by the USSR in 1953.(16) In 1953 enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR were to produce more than 5 billion meters of cotton fabrics or 1,320,000 more meters than were produced in 1950. In 1954 and 1955 a total of 11,816,000,000 meters of cotton fabrics are to be produced. In 1956 production of cotton fabrics is to increase 70 percent over 1950.(1)

By 1 October, enterprises of the central region cotton industry had produced nearly 10 million meters of fabrics above plan in 1953. During the fourth quarter 1953, 2,500 automatic looms and scores of knotting and reeling machines were to be installed in mills of Glavtsentrokhllopprom (Main Administration of Central Region Cotton Industry), Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR.(17)

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The Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Textile Combine in the Estonian SSR produced 8,500 kilograms of yarn and 195,000 meters of fabrics above the October 1953 plan.(18) The 1 Dekabrya Mill in Sindi, Estonian SSR, produced 300,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(19)

Enterprises of Latvian light and local industries were to produce 2,600,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the 1953 plan.(20)

Weavers of the Bol'shevichka Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR pledged to produce 212,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(21)

By 7 October, the Rekord Textile Mill in the Latvian SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and by the end of the month had produced 16,480 blankets and 25,100 meters of upholstery fabrics above the plan.(22) In December 1953 the Rekord Mill produced 24,000 meters of decorative upholstery fabrics and more than 14,000 blankets above the plan.(23)

The weaving mill of the Rigas Manufaktura Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR pledged to produce 12,000 meters of fabrics above the October 1953 plan, but actually produced 43,000 meters above plan.(24)

By 21 October, the Sarkana Tekstilniyetse Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR produced 60,000 meters of gray goods above plan in 1953. The combine pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 12 December and to produce nearly 270,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(25) The Sarkana Tekstilniyetse Combine had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 by 14 October and had produced 270,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the month.(22) By 8 December, the combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce more than 300,000 meters of fabrics and 30 metric tons of yarn above plan by the end of the year.(26) By 28 December, the Sarkana Tekstilniyetse Combine had produced 54 metric tons of yarn and 88,000 meters of fabrics on the 1954 account.(27)

Spinners of the Zasulauka Manufaktura Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR produced 42 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The textile mill produced 60,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the September 1953 plan.(28) By 7 November 1953, the Zasulauka Manufaktura Combine was to produce 100,000 meters of fabrics above the October plan.(20) Weavers of the combine had produced more than 90,000 meters of fabrics above the October 1953 plan by 3 November.(29) By 26 October 1953, the spinning mill of the combine had fulfilled the monthly plan and had produced 10 metric tons of yarn above plan.(21) The combine as a whole produced 500,000 meters of various fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(30) The Zasulauka Manufaktura Combine produced 95,500 meters of fabrics above the October 1953 plan. During the first 20 days of November, the combine produced 36,000 meters of fabrics above plan by putting into operation production reserves not previously utilized.(24)

By 30 November, the Zasulauka Manufaktura Textile Combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and by 17 December had produced more than 300,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(31) The combine pledged to produce 620,000 meters of fabrics, 70 metric tons of yarn, and 14 metric tons of wadding above the 1953 plan. By 30 December the combine had actually produced 660,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(32) The combine pledged to produce 500,000 meters of fabrics above the 1954 plan.(31)

In 1952 and 1953 the weaving mill of the Zasulauka Manufaktura Textile Combine received 350 automatic looms. In 1954 the mill is to receive 100 more new looms.(32)

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The Trinichyay Cotton-Spinning Mill in Klaypeda, Lithuanian SSR, pledged to produce 35 metric tons of yarn above the October 1953 plan.(33)

In 1954 cotton enterprises of Ukrainian SSR subordination are to produce 17 million meters of cotton fabrics and in 1956, 23 million meters.(4)

By 4 November, the Chernovtsy Textile Combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 1.4 million meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(34) The Kiev Spinning and Weaving Mill, also in the Ukrainian SSR, pledged to fulfill the October 1953 plan by 105 percent and to produce 2,000 meters of fabrics and one metric ton of yarn above plan by the end of the month.(35)

The spinning mill of the Leninakan Textile Combine in the Armenian SSR produced 2,100 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The mill pledged to produce 4,000 metric tons of yarn above the 1953 plan.(36) During the first 20 days of October 1953, the spinning mill of the combine produced 15,000 kilograms of yarn above plan.(37) During the first 10 months of 1953, the Leninakan Textile Combine produced more than 317,000 more meters of fabrics than during the corresponding period of 1952.(38)

The Kirovabad Textile Combine imeni Ordzhonikidze in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 1,240,000 meters of fabrics and 247 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The combine pledged to fulfill the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 by 15 October and to produce 300 metric tons of yarn and 1.4 million meters of fabrics above plan by 7 November.(39) The Kirovabad Textile Combine actually produced 1.4 million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(40)

In November 1953 construction of the Kansk Cotton Combine in Krasnoyarskiy Kray was in full swing. The second section of the combine, which is to house the spinning and weaving mills, was being completed, and installation of equipment was in process. By 28 November the first 5,000 spinning spindles, 6 roving frames, 35 carding machines, opening and picking aggregates, and other machines had been installed and put in operation. A total of 86,000 spinning and 22,000 twisting spindles are to be installed and put in operation in the spinning mill and 1,280 looms installed and put in operation in the weaving mill.(41)

By 29 October textile enterprises of Ivanovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the gray goods and finished fabrics production plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and had pledged to produce 20 million meters of fabrics above plan by 7 November.(42) Oblast textile enterprises actually produced 557 metric tons of yarn, more than 9 million meters of gray goods, and 9,092,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. During the first 10 months of 1953, enterprises of Glavivkhlopprom (Main Administration of Ivanovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) produced 42.6 million more meters of staple-fiber and cotton fabrics than during the corresponding period in 1952.(43) Enterprises of Glavivkhlopprom produced a total of more than 58 million meters of finished staple-fiber fabrics during the first 10 months of 1953.(44) From 1 January to 27 November 1953, enterprises of Glavivkhlopprom produced a total of 2,000 metric tons of yarn and more than 60 million meters of gray goods and finished fabrics above the plan.(45) By 4 December oblast textile enterprises had produced more than 20 million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(46)

The weaving mill of the Ivanovo Mixed-Yarn Combine imeni Frolov in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced one million meters of top-grade clothing fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months and 3 weeks of 1953. The mill pledged to produce 100,000 meters of fabrics above the fourth-quarter 1953 plan.(47) The Ivanovo Mixed-Yarn Combine pledged to produce 750,000 meters of top-grade mixed-yarn fabrics above the 1953 plan.(48)

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The Krasnaya Talka Textile Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced more than 600,000 meters of fine flannel, calico, sateen, and other fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(49) The Krasnaya Talka Mill spinners pledged to produce 100 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 by 7 November.(42)

The Ivanovo Mill imeni 8 Mart in Ivanovskaya Oblast pledged to produce by 1 December 1,930,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(50) By 7 December, the Mill imeni 8 Mart had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce not less than 2.2 million meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics above plan by the end of the year. During the first quarter 1954 the mill was to increase textile production by 11 percent as compared with the fourth quarter 1953.(51)

The Mill imeni Rabochiy Fedor Zinov'yev in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 197,000 meters of gray goods and 353,000 meters of finished fabrics above the September 1953 plan.(52) The Shuyskaya Mill, also in Ivanovskaya Oblast, produced nearly 2 million meters of fabrics above plan during the period 1 January to 11 October 1953.(53)

During the first 8 months of 1953 the Proletarka Cotton Combine in Kalininskaya Oblast produced 20 million more meters of fabrics than during the corresponding period in 1952.(54)

Fifteen textile enterprises of Glavlenkhlopprom (Main Administration of Leningradskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) in Leningrad produced more than 2 million meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics, 2.2 million spools of thread, and 40 million skeins of Muline embroidery thread above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(16) In August 1953 textile enterprises of Leningrad light, local, and industrial cooperative industries pledged to produce 2.2 million meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics above the 1953 plan. Enterprises of Glavlenkhlopprom produced 2,927,000 meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics, 3.3 million spools of thread, and 70.5 million skeins of Muline embroidery thread above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(55) In 1954 Leningrad textile enterprises are to increase their production of cotton fabrics by 34 percent.(56)

During the past 3 years [1951-1953], the Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Petr Anisimov in Leningradskaya Oblast increased its production of yarn by 33.3 percent, gray goods by 17.6 percent, and twisted yarn by 67.8 percent. During this period, the mill mastered the production of staple fiber and produced 6,454 metric tons of staple-fiber yarn and 41,679,000 meters of staple-fiber gray goods.(57) By 17 October the Cotton Mill imeni Anisimov had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and by 26 October had produced 228,000 meters of staple-fiber fabrics and 296,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the plan. The mill pledged to produce not less than 70,000 meters of gray goods and nearly 300 tonnonomers of yarn above the fourth-quarter 1953 plan. During the first 9 months of 1953, the mill produced 947,000 meters of staple-fiber and cotton fabrics from raw materials saved.(58)

The Rabochiy Spinning and Weaving Mill in Leningradskaya Oblast pledged to produce 50,000 meters of fabrics and 150 metric tons of yarn above the October 1953 plan.(59) The Rabochiy Mill pledged to produce 1.4 million meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(60)

Textile enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce 406 million more meters of cotton fabrics in 1953 than in 1950.(61)

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During the first 11 months of 1953, the Drezna Spinning and Weaving Mill of Glavmoskhlopprom (Main Administration of Moskovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) produced 7 million more meters of fabrics than during the corresponding period of 1952.(62) The Moscow Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni M. V. Frunze produced more than 50 metric tons of yarn and 283,000 meters of gray goods above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(63)

By 27 October the Novotkatskaya Mill of the Glukhovo Cotton Combine imeni Lenin in Moskovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and by 7 November had produced one million meters of gray goods above the plan. The mill pledged to produce another 100,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of 1953.(64)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Kurovskoy Mixed-Yarn Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast increased production of yarn by 33 percent, gray goods by 26 percent, finished fabrics by 43 percent, and gross production by 42.5 percent.(65) By 15 December the Kurovskoy Mixed-Yarn Combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce almost one million meters of fine fabrics above plan by the end of the year. The spinners of the combine have increased their pledge for above-plan production from 202 to 215 metric tons, the weavers, from 180,000 to 200,000 meters of gray goods, and the finishers from 800,000 to 950,000 meters of finished fabrics.(66) In December 1953, 4,830 square meters of space was available at the combine for installation of new equipment because of the more efficient distribution of the equipment already there. With the installation of new machinery and replacement of old machinery, production of the combine is to increase as follows: yarn, more than 900 metric tons; twisted yarn, more than 1,200 metric tons; sewing threads, 25 million spools; and pile fabrics, 8 million meters.(67)

The Orekhovo Textile Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast produced more than 700,000 meters of gray goods and 598,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The combine increased its production of finished fabrics by 4.3 million meters as compared with the corresponding period in 1952.(68) The Orekhovo Combine pledged to produce 1.2 million meters of finished fabrics, 950,000 meters of gray goods, and 300,000 spools of thread above the 1953 plan. Before the end of 1953, the combine was to produce 400,000 skeins of Olen' knitting thread and 13 million skeins of staple-fiber Moline embroidery thread. In 1953 the combine was to produce 900,000 more meters of pile fabrics than in 1952. During the second half 1953 the combine was to produce 2.5 million more meters of sateen than during the first half 1953. In 1953 the combine was to produce one million meters of a new oilcloth fabric.(69) In 1954 the Orekhovo Combine is to increase its production of yarn by more than 900 metric tons, twisted yarn by more than 1,200 metric tons, sewing threads by 25 million spools, and finished pile fabrics by 8 million meters.(70)

During the third quarter 1953, the Serpukhov Cotton-Printing Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast fell short of plan quotas by more than 600,000 meters of fabrics and more than 2 million meters were returned for reprocessing.(71)

The weaving mill of the Trekhgornaya Manufektura Textile Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 350,000 meters of gray goods above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(72) By 11 November 1953, a large quantity of staple-fiber fabrics had been returned to the Trekhgornaya Manufektura Combine because of poor quality. During the fourth quarter 1953, trade organizations reduced their orders to the combine for fabrics from 3.7 million meters to 850,000 meters.(73)

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In 1954 the Yegor'yevsk Mixed-Yarn Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast is to produce 500,000 meters of finished fabrics and 200,000 meters of gray goods above plan.(74) By 14 October the Zanarskaya Spinning and Weaving Mill in the same oblast had produced a total of 400,000 meters of fabrics above plan in 1953.(75)

In November 1953 a cotton combine was being constructed. This will include a new spinning and weaving mill already under construction in Yartsevo, Smolenskaya Oblast. It was planned to lay the foundation of the finishing mill and other buildings in 1954.(76)

In 1953 the Uzbek SSR textile industry produced twice as many meters of cotton fabrics as in 1940.(5)

The Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin in the Uzbek SSR produced 1,584,000 meters of finished fabrics, 1,930,000 meters of gray goods, and 596,000 spools of thread above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(77) The Tashkent Combine pledged to produce 165 metric tons of yarn, 2,190,000 meters of gray goods, 1,500,000 meters of finished cotton fabrics, 695,000 spools of cotton thread, and 7,500,000 skeins of Muline embroidery thread above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(78) As of 31 October 1953, the combine was daily producing up to 700,000 meters of finished cotton fabrics, up to 600,000 spools of sewing thread, nearly 200,000 skeins of Muline embroidery thread, and much yarn.(16) The Tashkent Combine produced 281,000 meters of finished fabrics, 254,000 meters of gray goods, more than 100,000 spools of cotton thread, and nearly 20,000 skeins of Muline embroidery thread above the October 1953 plan.(79) The combine produced more than one million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(80) In 1954 the Tashkent Textile Combine is to produce 25 million more spools of thread, twice as much Muline thread, and twice as much strong multi-twist thread as in 1953.(5)

The Ashkhabad Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the Turkmen SSR produced 1,240,000 meters of fabrics and 115 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(81)

The Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR pledged to produce 25 metric tons of yarn, 200,000 meters of gray goods, and 100,000 meters of finished goods above the 1953 plan.(82)

In 1954 textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirg'z SSR are to produce 17.5 times as much cotton yarn as in 1950.(14)

2. Wool

In 1953 USSR wool fabrics production was to exceed 200 million meters or almost double the 1913 production of 103 million meters.(16) In 1953 USSR textile enterprises were to produce twice the quantity of wool fabrics produced in 1940, including 2.5 times as much suiting fabric and 3.5 times as much fine pure wool fabric. In 1954 and 1955 the USSR wool industry is to produce 513 million meters of wool fabrics.(1)

Enterprises of Glavsherst' (Main Administration of Wool Industry) produced nearly 5 million meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(83) In 1954 enterprises of Glavsherst' are to produce 40 million more meters of wool fabrics, in 1955, 65 million more meters, and in 1956, 105 million more meters than called for by the 1953 plan.(84)

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In 1954 textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR are to produce 150,000 more meters of wool fabrics than in 1953.(85)

By 20 October the Keyla Woolens Mill in the Estonian SSR had produced more than 2,000 meters of fabrics above the October 1953 plan and more than 8,000 meters above the plan for the second half of 1953.(37) The Sinu Textile Mill imeni 1 Dekabrya, also in the Estonian SSR, produced 8,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(19)

By 4 November, the Latvian Worsted Mill in the Latvian SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of 1953 and had shipped nearly 500 metric tons of wool yarn to textile enterprises of the Latvian and Belorussian SSRs.(86)

The Merino Woolens Mill in the Latvian SSR produced 18,200 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(22) By 19 December the Merino Mill had produced 24,000 meters of drap above the 1953 plan.(87) By 28 December the Merino Textile Mill had produced 37,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(27)

Textile enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, were to produce 200,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan. During the second half of 1953, the Rigas Tekstils Mill in Riga was to produce 50,000 more meters of wool fabrics than during the second half of 1952.(88)

The Drobe Woolens Mill in Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, produced 21,200 meters of top-grade wool fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(89) During the period 1 January-20 October 1953, the Drobe Mill produced almost 226,000 more meters of fabrics than during the same period in 1952.(90) By 24 December the Drobe Mill had produced 28,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(91)

The Grodno Fine Woolens Combine in the Belorussian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 5 December and to produce 85,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(92)

Woolens enterprises of Ukrainian SSR subordination are to produce 6.4 million meters of fabrics in 1954 and 7.3 million meters in 1956.(4) By 17 October the Krasnaya Nit' Mill in Khar'kov, Ukrainian SSR, had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and had produced 90,000 meters of wool fabrics on the November account.(93)

In 1956 woolens enterprises of the Georgian SSR are to increase their planned [as of 10 October 1953] 1953 production by 1,440,000 meters, which is an increase of 44 percent.(94)

In 1940 the Sovetskaya Gruziya Woolens Mill in Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, produced 1,402,000 meters of wool fabrics. The mill was to almost double that amount in 1953.(20) From 1 January to 27 October 1953, the Tbilisi Mill had produced a total of nearly 95,000 meters of finished fabrics, more than 120,000 meters of gray goods, and 40 metric tons of yarn above plan in 1953.(95) The Sovetskaya Gruziya Worsted and Fine Woolens Mill not only kept its pledge to produce 85,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953, but produced 3,100 meters in addition to this pledge.(96) By 22 November the Tbilisi Mill had produced more than 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan in 1953.(97) The Sovetskaya Gruziya Mill produced 170,000 meters of wool fabric above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(98) By 22 December the Tbilisi Worsted and Woolens Mill had produced more than 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan. By this date, weavers of the mill had produced 200,000 more meters of fabrics than in 1952.(99) The Sovetskaya Gruziya Mill was to produce more than 120,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(100)

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By 21 October the Yerevan Woolens Mill in the Armenian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 40,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan. Spinners of the mill pledged to produce nearly 3,000 kilograms of yarn above the October 1953 plan.(101)

The Baku Fine Woolens Combine in the Azerbaydzhan SSR pledged to produce 15,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(102) The Baku Combine produced 6 metric tons of yarn, 10,500 meters of gray goods, and 13,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953. In 1953 the combine was to produce 360,000 meters of fabrics, and in 1954 it is to produce 680,000 meters. In December 1953 the combine pledged to produce 11,000 meters of fabrics above the 1954 plan.(103)

The Glushkovo Fine Woolens Mill in Kurskaya Oblast produced 60,000 meters of suiting fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The mill pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 28 November and to produce 72,000 meters of suiting fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(104)

In 1954 Leningrad textile enterprises are to increase their production of wool fabrics by 12 percent.(56)

During the first half of 1953, the Leningrad Combine of Fine and Technical Woolens imeni Tel'man in Leningradskaya Oblast produced more than 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan and pledged to produce 150,000 meters above the plan for the second half of 1953. By 31 October this pledge had been fulfilled, the combine having produced 250,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(105) The Leningrad Combine produced 370,000 meters of pure wool fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(106) In 1954 the combine is to exceed the 1955 plan for wool fabrics production by 540,000 meters.(105)

The Moscow Wool-Spinning Mill imeni Kalinin in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 15 November and to produce 285 metric tons of yarn above plan by the end of the year.(107) From 1 January to 12 October 1953, the Moscow Mill had produced a total of more than 200 metric tons of yarn above the plan for 1953.(108) The Wool-Spinning Mill imeni Kalinin produced 215 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. By 4 November, the pledge for 1953 above-plan production had been raised to 300 metric tons of yarn.(109)

By 7 November textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry located in Kirovskiy Rayon of Moscow had produced 626,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(110)

The Krasnokholmsk Worsted Combine in Moscow produced almost 400,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. During the last quarter 1953, the combine was to receive 75 automatic looms, 20 spooling and reeling machines, and new finishing equipment. Before the end of 1953, the combine was to produce 1.3 million meters of Boston and Cheviot wool fabrics.(111) The Krasnokholmsk Wool Combine produced 576,000 meters of finished suiting fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(112) From January through October 1953, the combine produced a total of 686,000 meters of suiting fabrics above the plan. The Krasnokholmsk Combine pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 5 December and to produce not less than 850,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(113) By 26 November 1953 the combine had produced nearly 600,000 meters of suiting fabrics on the December account.(114) During the first 11 months of 1953, the Krasnokholmsk Combine produced as many fabrics as during all of 1952.(115) By 11 November the combine had fulfilled the 1953 gross production plan and by 22 December had produced more than 900,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(116)

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The Kupavna Fine Woolens Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 160,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(117)

The Moscow Woolens Mill pledged to produce 85,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(118)

The Osvobozhdenyy Trud Fine Woolens Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 1,670,000 meters of wool fabrics in 1946, and on the same production area produced 3.4 million meters in 1953. In December 1953 measures were under way to bring the annual production up to 4 million meters in 1954.(119)

From 1 January to 9 October, the Moscow Fine Woolens Mill imeni Petr Alekseyev in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 110,000 meters of fabrics above the plan.(120) The Mill imeni Alekseyev pledged to produce 84,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the fourth quarter, 1953.(121) From 1 January to 1 December 1953, the mill produced more than 130,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan.(122)

From 1 January to 14 October 1953, the Proletariy Woolens Mill in Serpukhov, Moskovskaya Oblast, produced 100,000 meters of fabrics above the plan.(75)

The Sherst'sukno Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(109)

By 30 November the Spartak Woolens Mill of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry RSFSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(123)

Enterprises of Stalinskiy Rayon of Moscow were to produce 62 metric tons of wool yarn above the 1953 plan.(124)

In October 1953 the largest worsted combine in the Urals was under construction in Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskaya Oblast. In its shops will be installed 30,000 spinning spindles. The new combine is to produce annually up to 6 million meters of various woolens.(125)

The Alma-Ata Fine Woolens Mill in the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce 50,000 meters of fine fabrics above the 1953 plan.(126)

The Frunze Fine Woolens Mill in the Kirgiz SSR produced more than 20,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(127) The Frunze Mill pledged to produce 4,000 meters of drap above the 1953 plan.(128)

3. Silk

In 1953 the USSR silk industry was to produce more than 400 million meters of silk fabrics as compared with 26 million meters produced in 1933.(16) In 1953 the USSR silk industry was to produce 6 times the silk fabrics produced in 1940 and 270 million more meters than in 1950.(1) Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR produced 80 percent more silk and staple-fiber fabrics during the first 11 months of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952. By 15 December 1953 the USSR silk industry had already attained the production level planned for 1955.(129) In 1954 and 1955 the USSR silk industry is to produce 1,077,000,000 meters of silk fabrics.(1)

In 1954 enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR are to produce 340,000 more meters of silk fabrics than were to be produced in 1953.(85)

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Enterprises of Latvian light and local industries were to produce 1,300,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan.(20) During the third quarter 1953, the Latvian SSR base of Glavtekstil'torg (Main Administration of Textile Industry Trade Organizations) failed to receive more than 40,000 meters of multicolored and 65,000 meters of plain-dyed fabrics from the Rigas Audums Silk Combine in the Latvian SSR. The combine produces an attractive material for shirts, but during the third quarter 1953, produced only 13,000 meters instead of the planned 43,000 meters.(24)

The Kauno Audinyay Mill in the Lithuanian SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 8 months of 1953 by more than 100,000 meters of silk fabrics.(93)

Silk industry enterprises of Ukrainian SSR subordination are to produce 11.6 million meters of silk fabrics in 1954 and 22 million meters in 1956.(4)

The Kiev Silk Combine in the Ukrainian SSR produced more than 6,000 meters of silk fabrics above the October 1953 plan.(130)

As of 16 November 1953, one of the largest silk combines in the USSR, the Bendery Silk Combine in the Moldavian SSR, was under construction. The combine is to produce annually more than 7,500,000 meters of natural silk and rayon.(131)

In 1956 the Georgian SSR silk industry is to produce 89 percent more silk fabrics or 12 million more meters than were to be produced in 1953.(94)

The Kutaisi Silk Combine in the Georgian SSR produced more than 500,000 meters of silk fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(132) The Kutaisi Combine was to produce 1,700,000 more meters of gray goods in 1953 than in 1952 or 343 percent of the 1940 production. In October 1953 the raw materials supply to the combine was quite unsatisfactory. The Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii in Moskovskaya Oblast and the Textile Combine imeni Mayskoye Vosstaniye in Leninsk, the chief sources of supply to the combine, were far from meeting requirements for raw materials. The quality was low, the breakage high, and cotton yarn was often mixed with staple fiber. As of October 1953, the annual production capacity of the combine was 9.9 million meters of gray goods. After reconstruction, planned for the period 1954-1956, the combine will be able to produce 21.8 million meters of finished fabrics annually. The combine was to produce not less than 350,000 meters of gray goods above the plan for the second half 1953.(133)

The Silk-Weaving Mill imeni Shaumyan in the Armenian SSR pledged to produce more than 35,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(134)

By 20 October the Nukha Silk Combine imeni V. I. Lenin in the Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced nearly 8,500 kilograms of raw silk and more than 52,000 meters of silk fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(135) The Nukha Combine produced 60,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(136) The Nukha Silk Combine pledged to produce more than 11 metric tons of raw silk and 75,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(137)

By 14 November the Karshelkprom Silk-Throwing Mill No 7 of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 255 kilograms of thrown silk above plan. The mill pledged to produce 3,000 kilograms of thrown silk above the 1953 plan.(138)

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The Moscow Silk-Weaving Combine imeni Shcherbakov pledged to produce 500,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan. (124)

The Moscow Silk-Finishing Mill imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 900,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. (139) By 3 November the Mill imeni Sverdlov had produced almost one million meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce a total of 1,250,000 meters above plan by the end of the year. (140) In 1953 the Silk-Finishing Mill imeni Sverdlov often shipped low-quality staple-fiber linen [heavy cloth used for bed, table, and personal linens] to the Moscow Sewing Factory No 24. In November alone, more than 1,000 meters of fabrics produced by the Moscow mill were rejected because of poorly printed patterns and poor dyeing. (141)

From 1 January to 7 November, the Kirzhach Silk Combine in Vladimirskaya Oblast produced more than 225,000 meters of gray goods and nearly 85,000 meters of finished fabrics above the plan in 1953. (142)

In 1953 the Uzbek SSR silk industry produced 3.3 times as much silk fabric as in 1940. In 1954 the industry is to produce more than 600,000 meters of plush silk fabrics. Republic production of silk fabrics is to increase from 15 million meters in 1953 to 26 million in 1956. (5)

The Chardzhou Filature in the Turkmen SSR pledged to fulfill the September and October 1953 plans by not less than 108 percent and to produce 1,500 kilograms of raw silk above plan by the end of October. The enterprise exceeded the September plan by 12 percent and produced 419 kilograms of raw silk above the plan. (143)

In 1954 the Tadzhik SSR silk industry is to increase production of fabrics by 3.6 million meters over 1953. (144)

By 23 December, the Krasnyy Tkach Silk-Weaving Mill in Leninabad, Tadzhik SSR, had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 48,600 meters of fabrics above the plan. (145) In November 1953 it was planned that, in the near future, 100 new mechanical looms would replace the old manual type at the Krasnyy Tkach Mill. (144)

During the first 9 months of 1953, the Leninabad Silk Combine in the Tadzhik SSR produced 1,181,000 more meters of fabrics than during the corresponding period of 1952 and 19 times the amount produced in 1945. (146)

By December 1953 construction was to be completed on the new building for the weaving shop of the Stalinabad Silk-Reeling and Weaving Mill in the Tadzhik SSR. As many as 266 new looms are to be installed in the shop. As a result of this expansion, production of silk fabrics at the mill is to triple. (144)

In 1954 silk industry enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR and republic local and cooperative industries are to produce 3.3 times the silk fabrics produced in 1950. (147)

The Osh Silk Combine in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce more than 70,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan. (148)

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4. Linen

In 1954 the Pryanu Flax-Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Estonian SSR is to produce 352,000 more meters of Jacquard fabrics and 225,000 more meters of linen fabrics than in 1953.(149) By 27 November, the Vil'yandi Flax Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Estonian SSR had produced 75,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(150)

Weavers of the Bol'shevichka Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR pledged to produce 70,000 meters of linen fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 by 7 November.(151)

By 2 December 1953, a new flax mill with a production capacity of up to 2,000 metric tons of retted straw had been put in operation in Vol'kininkae, Lithuanian SSR. The plant is equipped with modern Soviet machinery.(151)

By 1 December the Orsha Flax Combine in the Belorussian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 1,700 metric tons of yarn and nearly 2.8 million meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(152)

The Kostroma Flax Combine imeni Lenin in Kostromskaya Oblast pledged to produce 200,000 meters of linen fabrics above the October 1953 plan. By 19 October, the combine had produced nearly 90,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(153) By 13 December, the Kostroma Mill imeni Molotov in Kostromskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced more than one million meters of fabrics above the plan.(154)

By 30 October, the Zarya Sotsializma Flax Combine in Yaroslavskaya Oblast had produced nearly one million meters of fabrics above the plan for 1953.(155)

By 4 November, the Kazan' Flax Combine in Tatarskaya ASSR had produced 1,252,000 meters of linen fabrics above plan in 1953.(156)

5. Other Textiles

In 1953 the USSR linen industry was to increase its production of sacking materials by 18 percent as compared with 1952. Production of hemp and jute bags for the sugar industry was to increase by 30 percent. The USSR textile industry was to produce 2.5 million meters of packing materials of imitation cotton during the second half of 1953.(157)

In 1954 and 1955 nearly 2 million spinning spindles and more than 50,000 looms are to be put in operation in enterprises of the USSR textile industry.(1)

The Bol'shevichka Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR produced more than 200,000 meters of cotton and linen fabrics above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The combine pledged to produce 268,000 meters of linen and cotton fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(158) Textile enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR were to produce 500,000 meters of staple-fiber fabrics above the 1953 plan.(88)

By 30 October, the Odessa Jute Mill imeni Kvorostin in the Ukrainian SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of 1953 and had produced 1,930,000 bags and 222 metric tons of cord above plan for agricultural needs.(34)

In 1950 textile enterprises of the Georgian SSR produced 4.5 million meters of fabrics from synthetic fiber. These enterprises are to produce 13.5 million meters in 1954 and 22 million meters in 1956.(94)

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The Kirovakan Weaving Mill in the Armenian SSR produced more than 1,200 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. (159)

In November 1953 the Textile Combine imeni Lenin in the Azerbaijan SSR fell short of plan quotas by 22 metric tons of yarn, 262,000 meters of gray goods, and 530,000 meters of finished fabrics. (160)

Textile enterprises of Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 49.4 million more meters of fabrics during the first 9 months of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952. During this period, 6.5 times as much staple-fiber linen was produced by the Ivanovskaya Oblast enterprises as during the corresponding period of 1952. (161) In 1953 the Ivanovskaya Oblast textile enterprises were to supply the USSR markets with nearly 80 million meters of staple-fiber fabrics. (162) In 1954 2,480 looms are to be installed in the weaving mills of Ivanovskaya Oblast. (163)

By 26 November, the Mill imeni 1 May in Ivanovo had fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of 1953 and had pledged to produce 320,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the month. (164)

Enterprises of Moscow light, local, and cooperative industries produced more than 2 million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. (165) Light industry enterprises of Baumanskiy Rayon in Moscow pledged to produce 10 million meters of staple-fiber linen above the 1953 plan. (164) Moscow textile enterprises pledged to produce 7.3 million meters of various fabrics above the 1953 plan. (166) From September to November 1953, textile enterprises of Pushkinskiy Rayon of Moskovskaya Oblast produced 100,000 meters of cotton and silk fabrics above plan. (167) Stalin-skiy Rayon textile enterprises in Moscow produced more than 600,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. (168) Textile enterprises of Orekhovo-Zuevskiy Rayon in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 1.8 million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953. (169)

Before the end of 1953, the Krasnaya Rabotnitsa Mill in Moscow was to produce more than 250,000 meters of colored, woven staple-fiber linen. (170) The Pobeda Oktyabrya Mill in Moscow pledged to produce 142,000 meters of "snopovoyazal'noye polotno" [special, durable cloth for combines] above the October 1953 plan. (171)

The Krasnyy Perekop Textile Combine in Yaroslavskaya Oblast produced 465,000 meters of cord belting and other technical fabrics above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953. (172) The second mill of the Krasnyy Perekop Textile Combine pledged to produce 300 metric tons of yarn, 350,000 square meters of cord, and 190,000 meters of other technical fabrics above the 1953 plan. (173) In 1953 the Yaroslavl' Cord Factory was to produce one million more meters of fabrics than in 1952. (174)

The Chardzhou Conveyer Belt Factory in the Turkmen SSR produced 2,600 running meters of conveyer belt and 800 kilograms of yarn above the October 1953 plan. (175)

In 1953 the Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR increased production over 1952 by 7,443,000 meters. (176)

Clothing Industry

1. Knitwear

Knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR produced 2.2 million pieces of underwear, hundreds of thousands of pieces of outerwear, and 800,000 pairs of gloves above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. (177)

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In 1954, as compared with 1953, the USSR knitwear industry is to produce twice as many Kottonin stockings, 3 times as many caprone stockings, 5.5 times as many socks of various designs, twice as much rayon knitted underwear, 6 times as much warp-knitted underwear, and twice as much pure wool knitted outerwear. In 1955 the industry is to produce more than one billion pieces of hosiery and knitwear.

In 1954 the USSR knitwear industry is to produce 5 million pairs of caprone stockings of silk with a higher twist. The industry is also to produce 1,300,000 bathing suits artistically trimmed with colored, knitted, and rubberized linen in 1954. Particular attention is to be devoted to the production of infants' wear. In 1954 Moscow and Kiev factories alone are to produce from pure wool yarn 400,000 children's jackets, hoods, and covers.

In 1954 the USSR knitwear industry is to double its production of spun linen underwear and increase its production of men's socks by 35 to 40 percent. Production of these items is to be 12 times that of 1940. (178)

In 1954 knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR are to produce 4.7 million more pairs of hosiery and 2.6 million more pieces of knitted underwear than were to be produced in 1953. (85)

The Marat Knitwear Factory in the Estonian SSR produced nearly 200,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. (179) As of 25 November, the Punane Koyt Mill in the Estonian SSR had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by more than 200,000 pairs of hosiery. (85)

By the end of 1953, the Kosmos Stocking Factory in the Latvian SSR was to produce 30,000 pairs of caprone stockings with contour heels. (22) The Sarkana Baltiya Knitwear Factory in the Latvian SSR produced 50,000 pieces of knitted underwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. The factory pledged to produce 10,000 pieces of underwear above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953. (180) By 11 December the Sarkanays Rits Knitwear Factory in the Latvian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 130,000 peices of knitted underwear above plan by the end of the year. (181)

The Sparta Stocking and Knitwear Factory in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR, pledged to produce 40,000 pairs of hosiery above the November 1953 plan. (182)

The hosiery shop of the Kim Hosiery and Knitwear Factory in the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 54,000 pairs of caprone silk stockings, 41,000 pairs of semiwool stockings, and 105,000 pairs of cotton and children's stockings above the October 1953 plan. (53) In December 1953 the Factory imani 3 Mart in the Belorussian SSR was producing more than 33,000 pairs of hosiery and 8,600 pieces of underwear a day. (183)

Knitwear enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR are to produce 42.3 million pieces of knitted underwear in 1954 and 50.5 million pieces in 1956. In 1956 the knitwear industry is to produce twice as much knitted outerwear and hosiery as in 1950. In 1954 the Ukrainian knitwear industry is to increase its production of hosiery by 16.3 percent, knitted outerwear by 21.6 percent, and gloves by 17.3 percent as compared with 1953. In December 1953 the annual production capacities of republic enterprises for producing hosiery were reaching 178 million pairs, for producing underwear, 50 million pieces, and for producing knitted outerwear, nearly 7 million pieces. (4)

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The Odessa Knitwear Factory imeni Krupskaya in the Ukrainian SSR produced one million pairs of stockings and socks, 36,000 pieces of knitted underwear, and 5,000 pieces of knitted outerwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(184)

The Kishinev Stocking and Underwear Factory No 1 in the Moldavian SSR produced more than 80,000 pairs of silk underwear alone above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953. The factory pledged to produce 300,000 pairs of hosiery and 177,000 pieces of rayon underwear above the 1953 plan.(185)

The Nor Bayazet Knitwear Factory in the Armenian SSR produced more than 70,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(186)

Knitwear enterprises of Kirov in Kirovskaya Oblast produced 67,000 pieces of knitted underwear above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(187)

In November 1953 the Krasnoye Znamya Knitwear Factory in Leningrad was receiving its raw materials from 20 enterprises, largely located in other oblasts. During the first 9 months of 1953, the Krasnoye Znamya Factory received more than 400 metric tons of cotton yarn from textile enterprises outside Leningrad. During this same period, 363 metric tons of cotton yarn were exported from Leningrad textile enterprises. During the first 3 quarters of 1953, almost 1,500 metric tons of viscose silk yarn were shipped from Leningrad, while at the same time 773 metric tons were imported from Kievskaya, Moskovskaya, Kalininskaya, and other oblasts.(188)

Knitwear enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce nearly 25 million pieces of knitwear and 112 million pairs of hosiery in 1953.(189)

The Kosino Knitwear Factory No 7 in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 24 December and to produce 60,000 pieces of knitwear above plan by the end of the year.(140) The Krasny Vostok Glove Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 429,000 pairs of gloves and 30 metric tons of commercial linen above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(190)

During the first 8 months of 1953, knitwear enterprises of Moscow light, local, and cooperative industries produced 339,000 sewn and knitted articles and nearly 2 million pairs of hosiery above the plan.(191) Moscow knitwear enterprises pledged to produce nearly 2 million pairs of hosiery and 240,000 pieces of knitted underwear and outerwear above the 1953 plan.(166)

By 9 November, the Moscow Knitwear Combine had fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of 1953 and had pledged to produce not less than 5,000 pieces of knitted outerwear above plan by the end of the month.(121) By 16 December, the Moscow Knitwear Combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce more than 55,000 pieces of knitwear above plan by the end of the year.(192) By 20 November, the Moscow Stocking Factory imeni Nogin had produced nearly 750,000 pieces of hosiery above the 1953 plan.(193)

From September through November 1953, knitwear enterprises in Pushkinskiy Rayon of Moskovskaya Oblast produced more than 40,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan.(167) Textile enterprises in Stalinskiy Rayon of Moscow produced more than 180,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(168) In October 1953, 300 old machines at the Tushino Knitwear Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast were being replaced with new "Kas-22" automatic machines.(178)

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By 7 December 1953, the first section of the Vladimir Sewing and Knitwear Factory in Vladimirskaia Oblast had been put into operation. The enterprise will produce men's shirts, "tenniski" [outer shirts, usually knitted, with short sleeves], and women's silk underwear. The factory is to produce more than 5 million pieces of knitwear in 1954.(194)

In 1954 construction of a large combine is to begin in Cheboksary, Chuvashskaya ASSR. The combine is to produce annually up to 20 million Kotonin and caprone stockings, 10 million pieces of knitted underwear, and 2 million jumpers, sweaters, jackets, and ski suits.(178)

The Stalinabad Knitwear Factory in the Tadzhik SSR produced 13,300 pairs of hosiery and 51,300 pieces of knitted underwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(195) The Stalinabad Factory pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 10 December and to produce 30,000 pairs of hosiery and 70,000 pieces of knitted underwear above the plan by the end of the year.(196)

In 1954 the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR and republic local and cooperative industries are to produce 83 percent more hosiery, 34 percent more knitted outerwear, and 92 percent more knitted underwear than in 1950.(147)

The Frunze Knitwear Factory imeni Mikoyan in the Kirgiz SSR produced 166,000 more pieces of knitwear in 1953 than in 1952.(197)

2. Sewn Articles

In 1953 the USSR sewing industry was to produce 500,000 more men's wool suits than in 1952. In 1954, 1955, and 1956, scores of large new sewing factories are to be constructed and put into operation and 83 existing factories are to be reconstructed and expanded. Completion of these construction projects will enable the USSR sewing industry to produce 65 to 70 percent more garments in 1956 than in 1953. A number of sewing factories in Moscow, Ivanovo, Ryazan', Vitebsk, and other cities were to be reconstructed in 1953. In 1954 construction of large sewing factories in Dmitrov, Velikiye Luki, Kalinin, Komsomol'sk-on-the-Amur is to be started. In 1953 80 aggregates of sewing machinery were to be put in operation in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, Vil'nyus, and Tashkent. On these aggregates alone 600,000 coats, suits, and dresses were to be produced during the fourth quarter 1953. In 1954 10 million coats, suits, and dresses are to be produced on 250 aggregates.(198)

By 30 October enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Lithuanian SSR had produced nearly 200,000 suits and much winter clothing in 1953.(155)

By 24 December 1953, the Dobilas Sewing Factory in the Lithuanian SSR had produced 2,194 men's suits, 954 coats, and more than 300 pairs of trousers on the 1954 account.(91)

By 17 October, the Vil'nyus Sewing and Fur Factory imeni Vitenberg in the Lithuanian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced more than 1,100 women's coats nearly 950 children's coats, almost 3,000 sheep-skin coats, and nearly 6,000 fur collars above the plan.(93) The factory pledged to produce 1,000 women's cloaks, 3,000 children's fur coats, 1,000 sheep-skin coats above the 1953 plan.(199)

In December 1953 the Komintern Factory in Gomel', Belorussian SSR, was producing 340 men's, women's, and children's suits, 200 pairs of trousers, and 260 hats a day.(183)

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By 29 October 1953, the Dnepropetrovsk Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy in the Ukrainian SSR had increased its 1952 output by 50,000 overcoats and short coats, almost 18,000 pairs of trousers, and 10,000 suits. (200) By 28 December, the Kiev Sewing Factory imeni Smirnova-Lastocnkina in the Ukrainian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced more than 22,000 sewn articles above the plan. (201)

The Kishinev Sewing Factory No 1 in the Moldavian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 18 December and to produce 2,500 suits and 1,000 pairs of wool trousers above plan by the end of the year. (202)

In 1956 sewing enterprises of the Georgian SSR light industry are to increase production 44 percent over 1953. (94)

During the first 10 months of 1953, enterprises of Rosglavshveypprom (Main Administration of Sewing Industry RSFSR) produced almost one million more wool suits and coats and 895,000 more silk dresses than during the corresponding period of 1952. (203)

During the third quarter 1953, the Krasnaya Rabotnitsa Sewing Factory in Leningrad produced nearly 40,000 sewn articles above the plan. (204)

Clothing enterprises of Moscow light, local, and cooperative industries produced nearly 4 million pieces of sewn and knitted articles above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. (165)

In 1954 the Bol'shevichka Sewing Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 32,500 more garments than in 1953, which represents an increase of 10 percent. (202) Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry located in Kirovskiy Rayon in Moscow produced more than 23,000 sewn articles above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. (110)

During the third quarter 1953, the Krasnaya Shveya Sewing Factory No 16 in Moscow produced more than 56,000 garments above the plan. (204) The Krasnaya Shveya Factory produced 160,000 garments above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. (140) In 1954 the Krasnaya Oborona Sewing Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 25,000 more garments than in 1953. (205) The Moscow Fifth Sewing Factory of Glavshveypprom (Main Administration of Sewing Industry) pledged to produce 4,000 suits and 3,000 pairs of trousers above the 1953 plan. (206) Sewing enterprises of Stalinskiy Rayon in Moscow were to produce 20,000 blankets and 35,000 wool and knitwear garments above the 1953 plan. (124)

In 1952 the Kazan' Fur Combine in Tatarskaya ASSR produced 800,000 skins of imitation otter and seal. In 1953 the combine was to produce one million such skins. (20) Factory No 3 of the Kazan' Fur Combine was to produce 600 cloaks, 3,250 children's fur coats and jackets, and 90,000 collars above the 1953 plan. (104)

In 1953 1.4 times as much outer clothing was produced in the Uzbek SSR as compared with 1940. In 1956 republic production of sewn articles is to double that of 1953. (5)

In 1954 the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR and republic local and cooperative industries are to produce 35 percent more sewn articles than in 1950. (147)

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Leather and Footwear Industry

In 1953 USSR footwear production was to exceed that of 1950 by 36 million pairs. In 1954 and 1955 the USSR footwear industry is to produce 585 million pairs of leather footwear.(1)

By 25 November, the Aktiv Footwear Factory in the Estonian SSR had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by 7,200 pairs of women's and children's leather footwear. By the same date, the Pykh'yala Footwear Factory in the Estonian SSR had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by 59,000 pairs of rubber footwear.(85) The Kommunar Leather and Footwear Combine in the Estonian SSR pledged to produce by 7 November 11,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(207) By 29 December, the Kommunar Combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 16,000 pairs of footwear and 1.7 million square decimeters of chrome leather above the plan.(117)

Footwear enterprises of Latvian SSR light and local industries were to produce 350,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(20)

The Erglis Footwear Factory in the Latvian SSR produced 24,300 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(208) The Kommunar Tannery in Riga, Latvian SSR, produced 839,000 square decimeters of chrome leather goods above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. 180) The Pioneer Footwear Factory in Riga, Latvian SSR, produced more than 1,500 pairs of footwear above the plans for July, August, and September 1953.(209)

The Bol'shevik Tannery in Minsk, Belorussian SSR, produced more than 500,000 square decimeters of chrome leather above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(210) The Grodno Footwear Factory in the Belorussian SSR produced 21,700 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. The factory fulfilled the September 1953 plan for gross production by 118.2 percent.(211) In 1954 the Minsk Footwear Factory imeni Kaganovich in the Belorussian SSR is to increase production by 500,000 pairs as compared with the expected 1953 production.(212) In December 1953 the Trud Footwear Factory in Gomel', Belorussian SSR, was producing up to 3,000 pairs of footwear a day.(183)

Footwear enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR are to produce 32.4 million pairs of footwear in 1954 and 49 million pairs in 1955. During the first 11 months of 1953, footwear enterprises of the republic fell short of plan quotas by nearly 1.5 million pairs of footwear.(4)

The Berdichev Tannery in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to produce 30 metric tons of hard leather raw materials and one million square decimeters of prime-quality chrome leather above the 1953 plan.(213) The Kiev Footwear Factory No 1 in the Ukrainian SSR produced more than 40,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(214) The Lvov Footwear Factory No 3 in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to produce 10,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. The factory had fulfilled the pledge by 4 November.(86) Footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR were to produce 40,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(215)

The Kishinev Footwear Factory imeni S. Lazo in the Moldavian SSR fell short of the January 1953 plan quota by 49,000 pairs of footwear.(106) The Factory imeni S. Lazo pledged to produce 14,000 pairs of footwear above the October 1953 plan and actually produced 25,000 pairs above the plan. By 20 October, the factory had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and by the end of the month, had produced 85,000 pairs of footwear above the plan.(216) The Footwear Factory imeni S. Lazo pledged to produce 100,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(217)

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The Kishinev Footwear Factory No 2 pledged to produce 1,350 pairs of footwear above the October 1953 plan.(218) The Kishinev Factory No 2 produced 15,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(219) The Kishinev Styled Footwear Factory in the Moldavian SSR produced nearly 3,000 pairs of footwear above the October 1953 plan.(86)

Early in 1953, enterprises of Gruzkozhobuv'prom Trest (Georgian SSR Leather and Footwear Industry Trust) pledged to produce 100,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan. By 2 October 1953, trust enterprises had increased this pledge to 120,000 pairs. The Tbilisi Footwear Factory No 2 imeni Molotov pledged to produce 28,000 pairs of footwear, the Tbilisi Footwear Factory No 3, 6,800 pairs, and the Tbilisi Styled Footwear Factory, 5,500 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan. The Tbilisi Footwear Factory No 2 imeni Molotov produced more than 6,700 pairs and the Tbilisi Footwear Factory of Glavobuv' produced 60,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. During the first 7 months of 1952, 14,569 pairs of footwear produced by Gruzkozhobuv'prom Trest enterprises were lowered in grade and 6,814 pairs were returned to the enterprises for finishing.(220)

In 1956 light industry enterprises of the Georgian SSR are to increase their production of saddlery and haberdashery goods by 24 percent as compared with the expected 1953 production.(94)

During the first half of 1953, nearly one million decimeters of low-quality leather goods were returned to the Batumi Tannery in the Georgian SSR. The tannery fulfilled the gross-production plan for the first 8 months of 1953 by 109 percent. By 6 October 1953, the Kutaisi Leather and Footwear Combine in the Georgian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 50,000 pairs of footwear above plan by the end of the year.(221) The Sukhumi Leather and Footwear Combine, also in the Georgian SSR, pledged to produce 1,500 pairs of footwear above the October 1953 plan.(96) The Tbilisi Footwear Factory imeni Molotov in the Georgian SSR pledged to produce 28,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(222) By 16 December, the Tbilisi Footwear Factory No 3 had fulfilled the 1953 plan by 105.5 percent and had pledged to produce 7,600 pairs of footwear above plan by the end of the year.(99)

In September 1953 the Yerevan Footwear Factory No 3 in the Armenian SSR produced 30,000 pairs of shoes for children of preschool age. During the fourth quarter 1953, the factory was to produce 75,000 pairs of shoes for children of preschool age and was to increase its production of shoes for children of other ages by 100 percent.(223) In October 1953 the Yerevan Factory No 3 produced 30,000 pairs of footwear for children of preschool age.(224)

The Baku Footwear Factory No 1 in the Azerbaydzhan SSR pledged to produce 54,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(225) The Custom-Made Footwear Factory of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 2,800 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(226) The Tannery of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR pledged to produce 350,000 square decimeters of chrome leather goods and black and colored leather above the October 1953 plan.(227)

The Grozny Footwear Factory No 1 in Groznenskaya Oblast produced nearly 18,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(228)

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Footwear enterprises of Kirov produced 21,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(187) The Kirov Tanning and Footwear Combine imeni Komintern in Kirovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 30,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. By 1 October, the combine had produced 29,000 pairs of footwear above the plan.(229)

By 23 October, the Kuybyshev Footwear Factory imeni 1 May in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast had produced 51,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(170) By 6 December, the Kuybyshev Factory imeni 1 May had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced more than 57,000 pairs of footwear above the plan.(230)

The Proletarskaya Pobeda Footwear Factory in Leningrad pledged to produce 47,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the second half 1953.(231) By 23 November, the Leningrad Factory had produced more than 80,000 pairs of first-grade slippers and other types of footwear above the 1953 plan.(232)

Footwear enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce nearly 25 million pairs of footwear in 1953.(189) Footwear enterprises of Moscow light, local and cooperative industries produced almost 500,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(165) Moscow footwear enterprises pledged to produce 217,000 pairs of leather footwear above the 1953 plan.(166)

Light industry enterprises of Baumanskiy Rayon in Moscow pledged to produce 90,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(124) The Burevestnik Footwear Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 5,000 pairs of footwear above the October 1953 plan and actually produced 7,700 pairs above plan. By 21 October, the factory had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and by the end of the month had produced 137,000 pairs of footwear above the plan.(216) By 27 October, the Footwear Factory imeni Kapranov in Moscow had produced 90,000 pairs of footwear above plan in 1953.(233)

Footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry in Kirovskiy Rayon of Moscow produced 200,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. Tanneries imeni Kaganovich and imeni Tel'man in Kirovskiy Rayon of Moscow produced 363 metric tons of hard leather goods and more than 7 million decimeters of chrome leather above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(110) The Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory in Kirovskiy Rayon of Moscow produced 180,000 pairs of high shoes and slippers above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(234) The Parizhskaya Kommuna Factory produced 206,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(235) The factory produced 200,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(236) The Parizhskaya Kommuna Factory pledged to produce 100,000 pairs of footwear above the 1954 plan.(237)

By 29 October, the Moscow Leather Combine had produced 33,000 pairs of footwear above plan in 1953.(238)

Footwear enterprises of Stalinskiy Rayon of Moscow were to produce 12,000 pairs of felt boots above the 1953 plan.(214)

The Severokhod Footwear Factory in Yaroslavl', Yaroslavskaya Oblast, produced 57,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(239)

By 14 October, the Spartak Footwear Combine in Kazan', Tatarskaya ASSR, had produced more than 120,000 pairs of footwear above plan in 1953. The combine pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 9 December and to produce 204,000 pairs of footwear above plan by the end of the year.(178)

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By 14 October, the Alma-Ata Footwear Factory in the Kazakh SSR had produced 37,000 pairs of footwear and the Kustanai Footwear Factory, 26,000 pairs above plan in 1953.(53)

During the third quarter 1953, the footwear industry of the Uzbek SSR fell short of plan quotas to trade organizations by 128,000 pairs of footwear. As of 12 November, the situation had not improved in the fourth quarter. During the fourth quarter, the Tashkent Footwear Factory No 1 was to produce 30,000 men's shoes with leather soles. By the end of October, production of this type of footwear had not even been started.

During the first 9 months of 1953, republic trade bases of Glavobuv'torg (Main Administration of Footwear Industry Trade Organizations) returned to the factories nearly 30,000 pairs of footwear not in demand by the consumer. During the first half of 1953, republic trade organizations reduced grades of 9.2 percent of the footwear delivered, including 5,428 pairs returned for repairs and 254 pairs rejected from the Tashkent footwear factories No 1 and 2 alone. In the third quarter and first 20 days of the fourth quarter 1953, 25 percent of production was lowered in grade, including 45,302 pairs returned for repairs and 534 pairs rejected.

In September 1953 the Tashkent Footwear Factory No 2 shipped 4,000 pairs of leather footwear to the Samarkand Base of Glavobuv'torg. All of this shipment was returned to the factory because of its low quality. This same factory delivered 864 pairs of leather footwear to the Tashkent Base in October. Of this amount, 142 pairs were lowered in grade and 3 pairs were rejected.(240)

By 8 December, the 1953 footwear production in the Uzbek SSR was 1.5 times that of 1940. During 1954 and 1955, republic production of welted footwear is to double, and production of patent leather, suede, and white kid footwear is to triple as compared with 1953. In 1956 footwear production is to be 2.5 times that of 1950.(5)

In 1954 the Chirchik Footwear Factory in the Uzbek SSR is to produce 110,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1953.(241) In 1954 the Tashkent Footwear Factory No 1 in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce up to 200,000 pairs of men's and boys' high shoes and oxfords with leather and microporous welted soles, up to 100,000 pairs of men's sandals, 86,000 pairs of sport footwear and 300,000 more pairs of Russia leather footwear than in 1953.(242) In 1954 and 1955 the production capacity of the Tashkent Footwear Factory No 1 is to be raised to 6 million pairs of footwear annually.(5)

In November 1953 it was planned that, in the near future, construction would begin on a large mechanized footwear factory in Leninabad, which will produce one million pairs of footwear annually. It was also planned to construct a footwear factory in Stalinabad with an annual production capacity of 3 million pairs of footwear. Construction of this factory is to start in 1955.(144)

In 1954 the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR is to increase its production of footwear by 60 percent as compared with 1950.(14)

The Franze Tannery No 2 imeni Panifilov in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce 100,000 square decimeters of chrome leather goods, 1,000 kilograms of hide glue, and 10 percent more colored leather goods above the October 1953 plan. The plant pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 10 December and to produce 800,000 square decimeters of chrome leather goods, 6,000 kilograms of hide glue, and 3,600 pieces of furcoat sheep-skin above plan by the end of the year.(243)

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